of the nervous excitation from neurone to neurone, and is itself very delicately subject to such influences as fatigue, drugs, and energy-changes in the neurones between which it lies.

The question of specific differences of constitution among the neurones remains very obscure. For long it was assumed that every neurone performs one and the same function in essentially the same manner as all its fellows : the mere transmission of the excitation process from end to end of its substance. Yet, on the basis of that assumption, it is quite impossible to begin to understand or explain the working of the nervous system; and especially the qualitative varieties of experience resulting from stimulations of the various sense-organs. Recently evidence has accumulated in favour of the view that the processes of one neurone differ from those of another, at least, in respect to frequency or rate of repetition of the change which is the essence of the process of excitation and transmission.

The nervous system of any higher animal comprises a vast number of neurones of many distinguishable types ; yet all these individuals normally work together in a most harmonious fashion, every one more or less responsive, not only to the fellow-members of the special functional system to which it may belong, but also to the activities going on in other neurone systems with which it has no direct neural connexions. In short, the nervous system, although composed of a multitude of cells which manifest in very high degree the individuality

common to all cells, manifests also, in higher degree than any other organ or tissue, that kind of unity or whole-ness which is rightly and so strongly insisted upon by some of the authors whose views we have considered, and